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KOISO CABINET PICKS KODAMA AND AIKAWA AS NEW MINISTERS

Named Education, Welfare Heads; Hirose Appointed Chief Secretary

In a partial Cabinet reshuffle effected on Saturday, Count Hideo Kodama, Minister without Portfolio, has been appointed Education Minister and Welfare Vice-Minister Katsuroku Aikawa has been named Welfare Minister, while Welfare Minister Hisatada Hirose has been nominated Minister without Portfolio and concurrently Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Board of Information announced at 8:30 p.m. the same day. The Imperial investitures for the new Ministers were held within the Imperial Palace at 8 p.m. the same day.

Lieutenant General Harushige Ninomiya, former Education Minister, who has been ill for some time and for whom Count Kodama has been Acting Education Minister pro tem, has been relieved of his post at his own request. Takeo Tanaka, former Chief Cabinet Secretary, has been appointed a member of the House of Peers by Imperial nomination.

Count Kodama is the eldest son of the late General Count Gentaro Kodama and is 70 years old. He was Overseas Minister in the Okada Cabinet, Communications Minister in the Hayashi Cabinet and Home Minister in the Yonai Cabinet. He was appointed Minister without Portfolio in July last year when the present Koiso Cabinet was formed. He has been Acting Education Minister since January 27 to take over the post of Education Minister Ninomiya temporarily during the Diet session on account of the latter's illness.

Count Kodama is a leading member of the Kenkyukai Party of the House of Peers and has a wide range of acquaintances among official and military circles. He made notable contributions to Japan's colonial administration as Governor of Kwantung Province and Vice-Governor General of Chosen and was also Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Java.

Mr. Aikawa, the new Welfare Minister, was Governor of Miyagi and Aichi prefectures. In July, 1943, he was appointed Chairman of the Regional Administrative Council of Shikoku and in April, last year, was named Welfare Vice-Minister. Much is expected of him in the conduct of labor administration in his new post.

Mr. Hirose, the new Chief Cabinet Secretary, was Governor of Mie and Saitama prefectures. In 1938, he was named Welfare Vice-Minister and in 1939 Welfare Minister in the Hiranuma Cabinet. From the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia until his assumption of the Welfare Portfolio in July last year, Mr. Hirose has been President of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, devoting his efforts to the expansion of munitions production and shipbuilding. His rich experiences in this post are expected to prove a great asset and driving force for the new Chief Cabinet Secretary in the conduct of difficult official duties.

Roosevelt's Son Promoted

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The appointment of Elliot Roosevelt, the 34-year-old son of the President, as brigadier general of the United States air force is being severely criticized by the armed forces, according to a Washington report. The Time magazine pointed out that Elliot had no military experience when he entered the army and added that the U.S. air force is wondering whether he could have advanced so quickly had he not been the son of the President.

Britain Rejects Spain's Bid

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 10.—Diplomatic sources said today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has sharply spurned Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco's overtures obliquely proposing a close alliance between Britain and Spain. He also bluntly told Franco that it is unlikely that Spain will have a part in the peace conference and still less likely be invited into the proposed League of Postwar Security, according to a London dispatch.

Reich Submarines Sink 6 Canadian Warships Off Nova Scotia Coast

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—A fleet of German submarines boldly appeared off the eastern coast of Canada this winter and for 22 days attacked anti-Axis transports leaving or entering Canadian ports, according to a United Press dispatch from Halifax. The U-boats are said to have sunk one Canadian warship and five merchant vessels off the coast of Nova Scotia. A Canadian mine layer, loss of which was announced on January 30, was one of the ships sunk by the submarines. According to another Associated Press report, the German submarine fleet had been cruising off the North Atlantic Coast for several weeks prior to the commencement of the first attack.

CANADIAN ARMY EXPANDS BRIDGEHEADS IN HOLLAND

Swampy Land Near Nijmegen Bogs Down Enemy Thrusts; Yanks' Attacks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, February 10.—The Canadian 2nd Army continued its offensive in Holland east of Nijmegen between the Waal and the Reichswald forest and by sheer numerical superiority with subsequent support from British divisions, they expanded their initial breaches. All breakthrough attempts were frustrated by the Germans, however, and the enemy forces were brought to a standstill on a line with Dueffelward, Donobrueggen and Vrasselt.

Notwithstanding heavy losses, the Canadians and British are pushing their attacks east of Nijmegen, but swampy terrain and morass coming with the thaw are impeding enemy operations all along the Western Front. All the focal points, namely, between the Meuse and Waal in Holland, in the front bend of Vossenack and Echternach as well as in the south near Colmar, the Anglo-Americans made little headway through the mud.

Near Vossenack at the eastern fringes of the Huertgen forest, the Germans smashed American thrusts west of Birkesdorf and near Bergstein. Likewise their attacks launched from Schmidt in an easterly direction and those against Schleiden collapsed before the German positions. American attacks in Snoweifel were brought to a standstill north of Pruem.

The German garrison at the Rhine bridgehead south of Colmar continued its attacks yesterday and near Eichwald and to the north German rearguards were reported still engaged in battle with the pursuing French troops.

Canadians Nearing Kleve

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—Anti-Axis headquarters today announced that the Canadian 1st Army troops struck today to within four kilometers of Kleve in spite of stiff enemy resistance from his prepared positions, difficult terrain and numerous mine-fields and anti-tank obstacles.

Meanwhile, in the sector south of Aachen, the U.S. 1st Army reached one side of the great Schwammenauel Dam and was reported fighting in water which rose to a feet and a half in an hour at some points as the Germans opened the flood gates of the dam pouring in 170,000,000 tons of water down the lower Roer.

BONOMI SEEKS LENIENCY

Wires 'Big 3' Leaders Italy Unable To Support Anti-Axis Army

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi has sent a telegram to the "Big Three" leaders at the Black Sea conference asking that Italy be relieved of the burden of paying for the stationing of anti-Axis troops on the Italian fronts, according to a Rome message to the Daily Express, London, today.

Bonomi's cable said that Italy no longer is able to bear the financial burden imposed by the armistice terms and asked for a clarification of Italy's position as a co-belligerent.

The Daily Express dispatch added that Bonomi and made a similar request in the memorandum submitted to Harry Hopkins, who recently visited Rome as President Roosevelt's special envoy.

GERMANS OBSTRUCT BRESLAU OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED BY KONEV

Both Soviet Prongs Meet Bitter Resistance—Thrust From Steinau Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, February 10.—Both prongs of Marshal Konev's big new pincer offensive in German Silesia to encircle the fortress of Breslau butted against stubborn and increasing German resistance for further gains yesterday, as Konev's fresh thrust from his Steinau bridgehead, northwest of Breslau, failed to force a break-through and both Soviet prongs remained far apart.

Battles raging in Silesia around Breslau, Liegnitz and Glogau rose to fever pitch with the German defenders in their bolt positions fighting fanatically to keep back the Soviet masses which continued costly attacks with constant replacements.

Although yesterday's fighting was waged purely for the extension of their bridgehead around Steinau, it is evident that the bulk of the Soviet forces there are working to close in on Breslau from the west.

Increased German resistance prevented Soviet attacks on Liegnitz from the east while to the south of Breslau, repeated Soviet attacks by the southern pincer arm in the Brieg-Ohlau area were smashed and some Soviet formations were driven back as far as the Oder river.

In the big Oder bend as well as in the southern Pomeranian area, Soviet action indicated that the Soviets were still in their preparation stage for the offensive against Berlin. Though fierce, the fighting in these areas was waged for forcing crossings of the Oder River. The existing crossing points thus far are still insufficient to carry an army across for the big offensive from the western bank.

German counter-measures against those forces standing on the western bank—thus far only the infantry forces—were especially successful and reports said that the Germans were fighting the Soviets back to the eastern bank. One Soviet fighting group north of Furstenberg was annihilated yesterday and a hill ridge south of Kuestrin was recaptured leading to the reestablishment of contact with the encircled garrison of Kuestrin. The contact was made by a powerful counter-attack carried out by German panzer units.

In south Pomerania the German front has been strengthened, particularly at the wings. Between Pyritz and Arnswalde in the western sector and north of Bromberg in the eastern sector fresh German reinforcements have been brought up.

In southern West Prussia, the Soviets continued their attacks after heavy artillery preparation northwest of Schwetz and southwest of Graudenz. All attacks were intercepted and attacks against Graudenz from the east were warded off. More than 100 Soviet tanks were liquidated on the East Prussian front yesterday.

PACIFIC WAR PLAN SET

Hopkins Evasive on Soviets' Stand Anent War Against Japan

Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal adviser, recently told Rome newspapermen that strategic plans for the Pacific War have been formulated only as America and Britain's operational plans. Hopkins is reported to have avoided making a clear-cut reply to the question as to the possibility of the Soviet Union's participating in the war against Japan.

Hopkins said that America will strive for the realization of the Dumbarton Oaks plans and added that the tendency in American public opinion toward isolationism must not be ignored.

He declared that the American people were sympathetic with the Leftist tendency which has appeared in various European countries but did not want to see this trend go to the extreme. Such a tendency, he asserted, will give rise to a new totalitarianism and will exert serious effects on the interests of the United States which, Hopkins declared, would compel America to make grave sacrifices in the war against Japan.

The United Nations had planned to devote their total energies to the execution of the war, postponing the solution of political problems until after the end of the war. However, Hopkins is quoted to have said that political questions now needed urgent solution, permitting of no procrastination.

His Majesty Pleased to Observe Rituals of Kigensetsu on Sunday

On the occasion, Sunday, of Kigensetsu or the Anniversary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased personally to perform elaborate rituals before the Sanctuaries within the Imperial Palace.

With Court Ritualists in attendance, His Imperial Majesty proceeded before Kashikodokoro at 10 a.m. Sunday where after conducting the rites, His Imperial Majesty also worshipped the Imperial Ancestors.

Following His Imperial Majesty, Her Majesty the Empress was graciously pleased to worship before the Sanctuary. Count Nagasada Seikanji then paid homage on behalf of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, followed by the Imperial Princes of the Blood. The ceremony was brought to a close with the worship by Court officials.

Toward evening of the same day, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to worship before the Koreiden, where Court music was played until late at night.

An Imperial Messenger in the person of Prince Hiroyoshi Ito, Court Ritualist, was dispatched to the Kashihara Shrine in Nara Prefecture the same day to present Imperial offerings.

Qualified persons presented themselves at the Imperial Palace from 8 a.m. and entered their names in the Court register. The entire nation joined in paying homage in the direction of the Imperial Palace at 9 a.m.

Welfare Works Honored

His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted a silver flower vase, bearing the Imperial Crest, each, to six prominent social welfare works, and a sum of money to 957 important private social welfare institutions of the country, on the occasion of Kigensetsu, Sunday.

The six receiving the silver flower vases are the Osaka Yoroin, Osaka; the Kobe Dojokai, Kobe; the Shisei Gakusha, Tokyo; the Konishi Jurakuyen, Sakai; the Wako Kyodan, Keijo; and the Lin Hon-gen Hakuai Hospital, Taihoku. Those receiving Imperial monetary grants are 124 institutions under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry, 231 under the Justice Ministry, 46 under the Finance Ministry, 539 under the Welfare Ministry, 14 under the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, and three under the Communications and Transportation Ministry.

On the occasion of Kigensetsu, the Munitions Ministry also announced the recommendation of firms and individuals who had made meritorious contribution to the production of arms and munitions. The ceremony of recommendation was held at the Daitoa Kaikan at 10 a.m. Sunday morning when recommendation was given for 50 items, to 58 individuals and 23 firms and factories. It was given to 11 persons in the field of airplane production, to five in the field of iron and steel production, three in light metal production, five in non-ferrous metal production, eight in machinery, eight in chemical, two in fuel, and three in the electrical field.

The Education Minister also issued recommendations to sixty-four labor service corps of university and school students that had rendered great services in the production field, involving 31 teachers and professors, and 100 students.

The Communications and Transportation Ministry recommended 170 officers and crews of merchant vessels. The Home Minister also recommended eighty-six Chonaikai and Burakukai that have shown the most satisfactory and deserving results in catering to the requirements of the respective residents and co-operating with the Government in the execution of the war.

The Metropolis of Tokyo also recommended forty-nine organizations and 257 individuals who were recognized as models behind-the-gun.

AMERICA'S FEAR GROWS OVER CHIANG-RED CLASH

Grew Says Civil War Will Split China if Chungking, Yenan Do Not Agree

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The possibility of China returning to its former civil war condition and breaking up into more than two states, if Chungking and Yenan fail to reach a compromise, is now alarming the United States. This fear has been increased because the Yenan regime which has been insisting upon the establishment of "a coalition government" with Chungking, has revealed its intention to establish a communist state of its own, if Chungking does not comply with its demands.

At a recent press conference, U.S. Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew made the following statement regarding the Chinese situation.

"If Chungking and Yenan do not reach a compromise by some political means, the old-time civil war will reappear in China, and the country will be broken up into two or more states."

Also, Theodore White of the American magazine Time made the following report, according to a New York dispatch.

"Yenan is now planning to establish an independent organization to be named the United Committee of Democratic China or some other similar name. If this plan materializes, China will have two parties that will openly declare sovereignty. Chiang Kai-shek is recognized by foreign countries, but it cannot be denied that the Communist Party rules 80,000,000 people and has an army of 600,000.

"Thus, it will become extremely difficult to solve by peaceful means the various problems in China. The negotiations between Chungking and Yenan have come to a deadlock, and although America has been endeavoring to act as a mediator, a basis for peaceful settlement has not yet been found.

Suggests Mercantile Fleet

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Steps should be taken to provide Chungking with a mercantile fleet, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, declared recently at a subcommittee meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, according to a Washington dispatch.

Land's remarks were to the following effect: "There is a considerable amount of coastal and river trade in China, and America is provided with a rare opportunity of developing trade with China.

"Through representative organs of an official character Chungking has discussed the matter with us over a protracted period. Chungking desires to possess a fleet of merchant vessels. To my thinking this constitutes an opportunity for America to increase its foreign trade.

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED ON SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Stimson, Patterson Anxious As Legislation Is Subject of Considerable Discussion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 9.—Urgent request that Congress immediately pass the National Selective Service Act was made jointly by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, before a session of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, according to a Washington report.

Stimson told reporters later that the recent anti-Axis successes against Japan and Germany have not made the slightest change regarding the need for the bill.

The Military Affairs Committee is reviewing arguments for and against the legislation before the matter goes before the Senate. The legislation has been urged by President Roosevelt and military leaders but is the subject of considerable discussion, being opposed by many circles.

One of the opponents is Senator Albert Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, who is of the opinion that opposition is growing toward passage of the bill. On the other hand, Senator Warren Austin, Vermont Republican, as advocate of the legislation, said that he saw no signs of stalling and added that his group was exerting all its efforts to pass the bill.

Foreign Office Shifts Bared

Domei

HSINKING, February 10.—Mitsuo Matsuoka, Secretary of the Foreign Office, was appointed the Director of the Political Affairs Office of the Foreign Ministry today while Foreign Vice-Minister Nobusada Shimomura, who occupied concurrently the post of the Director of the Political Affairs Office, was relieved of his additional position. Kan Matsumura, Secretary of the Manchoukuo Legation in Spain, was also appointed Secretary of the Foreign Ministry attached to the Foreign Minister's Office.

15 RAIDERS DOWNED BY JAPANESE UNITS IN KANTO AIR CLASH

Numerous Others Damaged in Saturday Battle, Imperial Headquarters Announces

Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 15 B-29 bombers and damaged a considerable number of other raiders on February 10 when they counterattacked about 90 Mariana-based enemy planes that raided the Kanto district, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Sunday.

Seven Japanese planes self-blasted or have not yet returned, the same communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m., February 11

"Our Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 15 enemy planes besides damaging a considerable number of other raiders on February 10 when about 90 enemy aircraft attacked the Kanto district.

"Seven Japanese planes self-blasted or have not yet returned."

Bomb Ota in Gunma

Fifteen B-29 bombers were shot down and a considerable number of other "super-fortresses"—approximately 30 to 60 per cent of the raiders—were damaged by Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces in cooperation with AA batteries on February 10, when about 90 planes of the U.S. 21st Bomber Command based in the Mariana Islands carried out a daylight raid over the northern part of the Kanto district.

With the principle object of attacking aircraft plants, the enemy bombers divided into five echelon formations appeared from the direction of the southern part of the Boso Peninsula. After flying northwestward, they bombed Ota and its vicinity, Gunma Prefecture, for about 30 minutes from 3 p.m. and then they fled toward the east sea area.

A small number of the B-29 bombers simultaneously attacked Tateyama where they dropped explosives and incendiaries.

As a result of these bombing attacks, some damage was caused to ground facilities.

Prior to the bombing attacks over the northern part of the Kanto district, two B-29's raided Hamamatsu City. They fled southward after dropping some explosives.

Meanwhile, one B-29 made a reconnaissance flight over the southern part of the Kanto district at 10 a.m. on February 11. One hour and a half later the raider fled without dropping any bombs.

3 B-29's Over Kanto Area

One B-29 bomber penetrated the skies over the Kanto district at 9:30 p.m. on Saturday. This was followed by another raider which appeared over the same district at 11 p.m. The enemy bomber dropped some bombs but no damage was caused. At 2 a.m. the next day a lone B-29 again came over the same area.

LUBLIN POLES NOT INVITED

Stand Taken by Trade Union Body Threatening Crisis at Parley

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—The World Trade Union Congress now being held in London has decided not to invite delegates from "liberated" Poland, referring to the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Provisional Government, it was learned tonight, according to a London dispatch.

The Standing Orders Committee discussing whether delegates from Lublin should be invited could not "arrive at a completely satisfactory solution which would be accepted by general consent at this conference," according to the Committee spokesman. Further discussion on this topic would be harmful, the spokesman said, proposing that no further invitations to the conference should be sent out.

The London correspondent of the Morgontidningen, meanwhile, reported that although the threatening crisis in the Congress had been overcome at least for the time being, further activities of the meeting are not viewed with optimism. He said that the most important question is the status of the Lublin Poles who explicitly have been left out. This question continues to threaten the Congress, he said.

Over 30,000 Men Lost By Invaders of Luzon Against Nippon Forces

By T. TADA
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT, February 10.—Since landing on Luzon on January 8, the enemy has suffered over 30,000 casualties. Composite war results for one month of Luzon warfare, ascertained up to the present, reveal 19,000 killed or wounded, but from information available it is believed that the enemy losses exceed 30,000. Furthermore, enemy guns destroyed number 172 of which 92 are heavy or field guns, 55 trench mortars, 25 rapid firing guns. Vehicles destroyed number 463 of which 201 are tanks, 232 trucks, and 30 tractors. Japanese A.A. fire brought down 71 planes.

P.I. INVADERS CONTINUE OFFENSIVES ON MANILA

U.S. Losses Mounting As Japanese Units Launch Furious Counter Attacks on Enemy

Unending assaults of the American forces in an attempt to reduce the city of Manila continue from the north and south after a part of the enemy troops penetrated a corner of the capital on February 3.

From the north, about two divisions, namely, the first cavalry division and the 37th division, are trying to thrust into Manila while a part of the U.S. 11th air-borne division is persistently attempting to strike from the south.

Facing severe Japanese counter-attacks, the advance of the enemy 37th division has been brought to a standstill at Calumhit, south of the Pasig River. The main American forces that had been advancing southward from Cabanatuan are concentrating their formations in the areas north of Manila, such as at Quezon and Coro.

In an effort to reach the Malacanan Palace, the invasion troops in the northern section of the city limits of Manila are continuing their stubborn offensive, resulting in heavy and intense street fighting north of the Pasig River.

Within less than one week since the enemy invaded Manila up to February 8, the Americans have suffered a loss of more than 1,700 men killed or wounded besides losing 30 to 40 tanks and armored cars. The enemy automobiles which were blasted numbered 29 in the same period.

Terrific Battle Raging

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 10.—The Japanese Defense Forces are fighting furiously in Manila, now a veritable city of flames.

MacArthur's boastful prediction that Manila would fall in a few hours has been completely shattered as the Japanese Forces have already fought the enemy for one whole week. The north bank of the Pasig River has been transformed into a sea of flames due to the concentrated fire of the enemy's heavy gun and trench mortar barrage. Another large unit of the enemy has pressed gradually closer and are battering the south bank with furious artillery fire. A roaring fire now blazes on the site of the Central Post Office and the old fortress areas on the south bank.

All the modern buildings in the city are being used as pillboxes by the Japanese Defense Units, who are showering the enemy with machine-gun fire from roofs and doorways. Again the Japanese Units are charging into the enemy with mines under their arms. Thus the Japanese Forces have pinned the enemy to the north bank of Pasig River. On February 7, the enemy attempted to cross the Pasig River at a point west of Malacanan, headed by several amphibian tanks. But against this move, the Japanese Forces have focussed their terrific gunfire or are charging as storm units and the war results are on the increase.

The sure-hit shells of the Japanese heavy artillery have demolished the Santo Tomas University where the enemy headquarters and observation post are located. As a consequence considerable confusion has been caused in the enemy command.

On the other hand, arms and ammunitions are being supplied constantly to enemy forces by parachutes. Three attempts have been made since February 5 to penetrate into the vicinity of Nicolas airfield but each time the Japanese Forces have repulsed the enemy outside the airfield.

JAPANESE CAPTURE U.S. AIRFIELD GROUP IN SOUTHEAST CHINA

Take Nanyung, Kanchow, Hsincheng Bases in Suichwan-Kanchow Area, I.H.Q. Says

Imperial Forces advancing from Hengyang and Shaochow reduced the enemy airfields at Nanyung and Kanchow close on the heels of the occupation of Suichwan airfield, and on February 7, they captured Hsincheng airfield, thereby completely reducing the U.S. air bases in the Suichwan-Kanchow district, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Sunday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m., February 11

"Our Forces that have been advancing from Hengyang and Shaochow, respectively, reduced the airfields at Nanyung and Kanchow one after another following the occupation of Suichwan airfield, and on February 7, they captured the Hsincheng airfield, thereby completely reducing the enemy airfield group in the Suichwan-Kanchow district."

Big Blow to U.S.

Japanese Army Forces in Central and South China, as previously revealed by the Imperial Headquarters, successfully completed a junction at a point between Lochang and Shaochow in a new offensive operation to reopen the southern section of the Canton-Hankow railway. It was on January 27 when this historic junction on the railway was effected from the south and north.

In parallel with this drive, Imperial Japanese Forces in the Hengyang sector commenced a southward advance aiming at the reduction of the China-based U.S. airfields in the Suichwan-Kanchow district.

Simultaneously, crack Japanese Units in Shaochow that have been waiting for an opportunity to start a forward drive went into action and advanced northward with the same object in view as that held by the Japanese Forces which drove southward from Hengyang.

Immediately after occupying Suichwan airfield, one of the vital bases of the American air forces in Southeast China, on January 28, the Japanese continued their drive toward Kanchow airfield, which completely fell into Japanese hands at 4 a.m. on February 5.

Meanwhile, the northward advancing Japanese Units from Shaochow also reduced the enemy airfield at Nanan on February 5 closely on the heels of the occupation of Nanyung airfield. Continuing their speedy advance, the Japanese further moved toward the north and, after crushing the enemy troops at every point, penetrated Hsincheng and entirely occupied the airfields there at 8:30 a.m. on February 7, only two days after reducing Nanan.

At 3 p.m. on the following day, February 8, the Japanese Forces that advanced from Hengyang and Shaochow, reducing various U.S. air bases in Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces, met at Hsincheng from the south and north.

With the reduction of the airfields at Hsincheng, all the remaining bases of the American air forces in southeast China area have been brought under complete Japanese control. Hsincheng has two airfields, which had been constructed mainly for B-29 bombers.

Although the China-based U.S. air forces had been desperately trying to strengthen their bases in the Suichwan-Kanchow district in conjunction with the development of the Luzon operation, all the enemy activities in this area have now been frustrated with the reduction of the airfield group by the Japanese.

The seizure of the American air bases in the Suichwan-Kanchow sector also will make a great contribution toward the future operations of the Japanese Forces besides hindering the enemy's aerial activities on the China Continent as well as over the South China sea area.

10 Yanks Sentenced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 10.—Sentences ranging from five to 10 years hard labor in prison were passed on 10 American soldiers of a United States railway battalion in France yesterday after they were convicted of black marketing United States army supplies, according to a Reuter report.

ANTI-AXIS PRESS LAUDS COMMUNIQUE BY 'BIG 3'

Papers in All Three Capitals Play Up First Statement From Heads of State

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 9.—The first communique from the conference of President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin was featured in all the newspapers of New York, London and Moscow, while further details were being anxiously awaited by people everywhere.

The New York Herald Tribune, in commenting on the report from the conference, stated that there was a reassuring crispness about the first communique of the meeting, adding: "They are in complete agreement on military measures. We may now assume that there are no misunderstandings in the military sphere and the chiefs of state are advancing to consider the treatment of Germany, the policy toward the 'liberated' states and the ultimate creation of international order. This implies that they are dividing the problem into its logical section and taking first things first."

In conclusion, the paper stated that with such business-like approach, results both definitive and clearly understood all around might be hoped for.

In Moscow, the Stalin-Churchill-Roosevelt meeting somewhere in the Black Sea was a prime topic of conversation. Dispatches from the Soviet capital state that the official announcement that the meeting was taking place came too late for comment in the morning press but Moscow newspapers printed the initial communique of the conference at the top of page one. The Moscow radio announced the meeting shortly before midnight of February 7 and repeated it twice before closing down at two o'clock the following morning.

American radio comments were optimistic saying that the progress report of the conference issued on February 7 was "surprisingly good news." It further said that the conference revealed its own agendum and in so doing was pledged to agreement on major points.

"The communique does not promise agreement but it would not divulge the subject matter of discussion if it fore-saw failure to reach agreement," declared Raymond Gram Swing, American radio commentator, "so the overtones of the communique are distinctly encouraging."

He further stated: "Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt are still at it. They have not stopped for the study of the military situation. Nor have they evaded the main non-military issues. The meeting has been cordial. It has broadened the base of understanding between the participants. The conference has gone so well that the principals decided to give their countries a glimpse of what is being accomplished."

Seen as Compromise

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—The choice of a town in the area of the Black Sea as the place for the conference of the "Big Three" represented a compromise solution, reported radio London today.

Observers said that Premier Josef Stalin refused to travel to any place far away from Russia while Prime Minister Winston Churchill doubtlessly believed that his traveling to Moscow might have disagreeable political repercussions in Britain and the United States. British circles stated in this connection that the Black Sea area was chosen as a place for the meeting only at the 11th hour.

A UP report stated that the choice of a Black Sea port has political significance also for it manifests Russia's intention to extend her sphere of influence further to the south as far as the Dardanelles.

BLIZZARD IN EASTERN U.S.

Worst Snowstorm in Years Paralyzes All Work—Damage Heavy

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—One of the worst blizzards in recent times swirled northward from New England today leaving a lengthening list of dead in its wake and a snow blanket that carried down wires, damaged property and paralyzed rail, highway and air transportation, according to a Boston dispatch.

The storm has already taken a toll of ten lives and the damage was expected to run into millions as the snowfall ranging up to 17 inches was whipped into vast drifts by a shrieking gale.

Thousands were reported marooned while work was stopped in many shipyards and war plants. Munitions factories in southern and central New England operated with reduced crews and enormous drifts, piled by a raging southwest wind, prevented night shifters from reaching home.

Power and light wires were down in a wide area in Boston and Maine and railroad companies appealed to army troops to clear the tracks. Boston stores were closed because of the storm and the acting mayor requested commuters to stay out of the city while the street department cleared the highways.

660 Killed, Wounded In Enemy's Blind Raid On Saigon, Pnom Penh

Domei

HANOI, February 9.—Details of casualties suffered as the result of the indiscriminate bombing of Saigon and Pnom Penh by the U.S. air forces on February 7 were announced as follows by the French Indo-China authorities: "Residential districts in Pnom Penh and Saigon were bombed by anti-Axis planes at 11:30 a.m. on February 7. According to what has been ascertained up to the evening of the same day 70 were killed, of whom 20 were Europeans, and 240 wounded in Saigon, while 100 local inhabitants were killed and 250 wounded in Pnom Penh."

YANKEES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MANILA'S DESTRUCTION

Akiyama Says All Vital Military Facilities Have Been Moved From P.I. Capital

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 6.—The responsibility for the wanton destruction of Manila must be borne entirely by the United States, which has been trumpeting far and wide about the peace and happiness of the people of the Independent Philippines, declared Kunio Akiyama, chief of the Military Press Corps attached to the Philippine Expeditionary Forces.

To save the various traditional institutions of Manila from destruction and the innocent people from the sufferings of war, Mr. Akiyama disclosed that the Japanese Forces had moved or destroyed all important military establishments in the city, leaving only the minimum military strength necessary for the maintenance of peace and order.

In spite of the fact that thus Manila has become only a cultural city, with no military significance, he said, American forces rushed to enter it, and the city has now become the scene of bitter fighting. In this connection, Colonel Akiyama declared:

"Realizing the danger of destruction of traditional cultural institutions and the sufferings which would be caused the people if Manila becomes the scene of a battle, the Japanese troops either moved or demolished all important military establishments in the city and also carried all war materials out of the city. Only the minimum military strength necessary for the maintenance of peace and order was left in the city, the main forces leaving Manila.

"The Philippine Government also moved its offices from the city. Manila thus lost all military and political importance and became only a cultural city. However, the United States army preferred to disregard this and forcibly made its way into the city. From the night of February 3, American troops rushed into Manila and began attacking the Japanese troops there. Street fighting started and bandit groups and others, instigated by the American army, took the opportunity to set houses on fire and begin plundering.

"With the reckless blind bombing by American planes, the city now presents a pitiable, devastated sight. The responsibility for all this destruction and pillage rests with the United States, which is now depriving the people of the Independent Philippines with their hard-earned peace and happiness."

1944 FILM AWARD BARED

Toho's 'Kato Hayabusa Fighter Unit' Wins First Prize

Motion pictures winning the Board of Information prizes as the best produced for the year 1944 were announced as follows by the Board on January 8:

First prize—President of Board of Information prize—¥5,000 was awarded to "Kato Hayabusa Sento Tai" (Kato Hayabusa Fighter Unit), produced by Toho Eiga Company.

Second prizes—Board of Information prize—¥2,000 was awarded to "Raigeki Tai Shitsudo" (Raigeki Units Take Off) by Toho Eiga Company, "Yasengungaku Tai" (Field Military Band) by Shochiku Eiga Company, "Nikudan Teishin Tai" (Human Bullet Storm Units) and "Hinawashi no Haha" (Mother of the Eaglet) both by Dai Nippon Eiga Company.

NORTH BURMA ATTACKED BARBAROUSLY BY YANKS

Burma Will Smash Anglo-U.S. Designs to Reenslave Country, Says Bandoola U Sein

Domei

RANGOON, February 7.—"In a desperate effort to end the war quickly, the enemy is now resorting to methods of warfare unbelievably inhuman in wantonly attacking and bombing religious edifices and harmless citizens in North Burma," declared Bandoola U Sein, Burmese Minister of Religious Affairs and of National Welfare, at a press interview held this afternoon.

The Minister who has just returned from an extensive tour of Northern Burma including the area around Mandalay further declared that the enemy troops were most disorderly and wild, molesting men, women and children. He described how all able-bodied men and youths between 16 and 40 years of age were carried off, while aged men and women were made to do work at the point of a bayonet. The village headman and Burmese who supply workmen to the Japanese Army are killed without exception while priests have been persecuted because they would not use their influence among the natives to help the enemy to infiltrate, he revealed.

Despite all these barbaric acts, U Sein added that the morale of the people of North Burma was becoming stronger with each incoming report of atrocities committed by the enemy in the battle area. He further stated that most of Northern Burma was totally unaffected by the war situation while shops and restaurants were operating in full swing and trade between Upper and Lower Burma was proceeding smoothly, thus showing the full confidence of the people of Burma in the Japanese Army's ability to deal with the situation.

He stressed that cooperation between the Japanese Forces and the local home guard had been strengthened. In this connection the Minister revealed the number of parachutists captured by the Mahabama Home Guard Unit who have not only played a great part in the defense of Burma but have been of great force in bolstering the people's fighting spirit. U Sein stated that the entire populace in the upper regions of Burma today are more determined than ever before to smash Anglo-American designs to reenslave Burma.

Japanese Internees in U.S.

Keijiro Uchiyama, Ichiro Ueda, Kakujiro Ueno, Isamu Ueoka, Terumichi Umehara, Kiyosuke Umeki, Kumemaro Uno, Wasaburo Uranaka, Kojiro Urushibayashi, Masaharu Usuda, Chosaburo Ueda, Kiyoshi Ueda, Mitsugu Ueda, Tetsusaburo Ueda, Yokichi Uehara, Kintaro Uechi, Kikuzo Uenan, Yoshizo Ueno, Kaichiro Ueno, Yoshinosuke Ueno, Taigaku Ueshima, Hitoshi Uesugi, Kosaku Umehashi, Ginnosuke Wada, Keizo Wada, Konosuke Wada, Mikio Wada, Umeo Wada, Kazuo Wakasa, Katsuichi Wakimoto, Sakuzo Watada, Akimasa Watanabe, Genjiro Watanabe, Junichi Watanabe, Koichi Watanabe, Masataro Watanabe, Shin Watanabe, Toshizo Watanabe, Sadakichi Watanabe, Shuichi Watanabe, Torasaku Watanabe, Tamotsu Watanabe, Tatsuo Watanabe, Yakichi Watanabe, Yoshio Watanabe.

Sadahiko Yabumoto, Hatsusaburo Yagi, Gaku Yama, Fukashichi Yamada, Jutaro Yamada, Kenkichi Yamada, Otoshiro Yamada, Shigeyoshi Yamada, Tomotaro Yamada, Heiji Yamagata, Sennojo Yamagiwa, Sajuro Yamaguchi, Tetsuo Yamaguchi, Yoshitaro Yamaguchi, Yoshinobu Yamakawa, Gengo Yamamoto, Yoshihiro Yamamoto, Hatsukichi Yamamoto, Hiroemon Yamamoto, Hisataro Yamamoto, Kazuyuki Yamamoto, Kimaru Yamamoto, Masamichi Yamamoto, Toyosuke Yamamoto, Tsuneichi Yamamoto, Yaichi Yamamoto, Yoshimatsu Yamamoto, Yotaro Yamamoto, Yozaemon Yamamoto, Tomoyuki Yamane, Hidekichi Yamanishi, Toshikichi Yamanishi, Katsutaro Yamazaki, Naosaburo Yamazaki, Zenjiro Yamazaki, Gihachi Yamashita, Sansuke Yamashita, Seiji Yamashita, Toshimi Yamashita, Eiji Yamashita, Eitaro Yamashita, Asao Yamauchi, Chotaro Yamuchi, Gengo Yamawaki, Masagoro Yamazaki, Toshiaki Yamoto, Tokujiro Yanagi, Kanekichi Yanagihara, Shigeru Yanao, Tatsusaburo Yasuda, Masuo Yasui, Teikichi Yasumura, Tokuzo Yasunaga, Kaichiro Yasutake, Eijiro Yokobatake, Kaheiji Yokomizo, Kazuto Yokota, Toshiki Yokota, Zaima Yokote, Chiyojiro Yokoyama, Shinajiro Yokoyama, Takeshi Yokozawa, Ushi Yonashiro, Hashinori Yonekura, Kiyoshi Yonemura, Ushitaro Yonezaki, Hannosuke Yoshida, Kenji Yoshida, Kiyoji Yoshida, Shin Yoshida, Yaichiro Yoshida, Miho Yoshida, Eisaku Yoshii, Taro Yoshikawa, Toyokichi Yoshikawa, Masayuki Yoshimasu, Shintaro Yoshimasu, Asami Yoshimoto, Kohei Yoshimura, Shigeru Yoshinaga, Kikumatsu Yoshio, Asagoro Yoshioka, Yoshio Yoshioka, Kenji Yoshiura, Jiro Yoshizawa, Seizo Yoshizawa, Kogen Yoshizumi, Haruaki Yotsuue, Fukukichi Yuasa, Kamekichi Yui, Kiyohiro Yuki, Wakijiro Yuki, Yoshitaro Yukida, Goroichi Yoshitani, Hisamatsu Yuzawa. (To be continued)

Missoula Detention Camp

Those who were being interned at the Missoula camp in Montana up to February 29, 1944 follows:

Kingo Abe, Yazaemon Abe, Hikoya Adachi, Yoshinari Aga, Kazuo Arai, Yoshizo Arakawa, Munehisa Arashiro, Tamaki Arita, Kinzo Asaba, Tokichi Asada, Masayuki Chimagari, Miyanoshin Degi, Josen Demoku, Heigo Fuchino, Seiichi Fujii, Shoryu Fujiikei, Yasuo Fukuchi, Hisashi Fukuhara, Zeichi Fukunaga, Kumaji Furuya, Shichijiro Goto, Mankichi Goto, Shinazo Hama, Itsuo Hamada, Ichitaro Hasebe, Kenryu Hasegawa, Mantsui Hashimoto, Munekichi Hashimoto, Suteji Hatanaka, Aizo Hayasaka, Shingo Hayasaka, Tomoichi Hayashi, Masao Himeno, Hiroshi Hirai, Yoshitaro Hirai, Shigeru Hiramatsu, Naojiro Hirano, Tomezo Hirano, Masaichi Hirashima, Kosuke Hirose, Tokuzo Hisai, Itsuo Hisatake, Kaneki Honda, Katsumi Homma, Takayoshi Hori, Tomezo Hori, Mitsutaro Horiuchi, Kiyoshi Ichikawa, Isaku Ida, Soichi Iguchi, Koichi Iida, Toshio Iinuma, Masao Ikeno, Zenji Imagire, Okumatsu Inamoto, Jukichi Inoue, Torao Isehi, Yasaku Ishikawa, Raiji Ishizaki, Choichi Ito, Shokichi Itoya, Sokichi Iwashina, Masayuki Iwata, Kiyoto Izumi.

(To Be Continued)

Nothing Can Stop Progress Of Filipinos, States Vargas

Expressing full confidence that nothing will stop the onward progress of the Filipinos, Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, emphasized that his countrymen "in a spirit of union and brotherhood" would persevere until their great aim has been completely achieved.

Mr. Vargas made the above statement in a broadcast to the Philippines on February 10, the date one year ago on which he arrived in Japan as Philippine Ambassador.

The text of Ambassador Vargas' broadcast follows:

"Friends and fellow-countrymen in the Philippines:

"One year ago today I arrived in Tokyo as the Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines to Japan. What I conceived to be my mission I had expressed five days before at a farewell dinner given by President Laurel in the Malacanan Palace. I said then that from the Philippines, our native land, I was taking with me 'a sense of the dignity and honor of our liberty-loving people, jealous of the inalienable sovereignty which we now enjoyed in the fullest measure after long centuries of aspiration and which, God willing, the coming years and centuries would not reduce in the smallest measure,' and to Japan, the ally of our Republic, I was bringing with me 'a message of friendship and cooperation in the establishment of a new world order where all nations might share in the bounties of nature and the common treasures of humanity, without racial discrimination, without oppression or exploitation, in a spirit of liberty, equality, and moral justice.'

Faithfully Executed Mission

"Looking back now across the vista of the eventful year that has elapsed, I believe I am justified in saying that I have faithfully executed that mission of serving my country and my people in the cooperative effort of promoting peace and goodwill among nations. As the Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines it has been my steadfast purpose and principal objective to present and interpret to the Imperial Japanese Government and to the Japanese people the needs, desires, and aspirations of the Government and people of the Republic; and to secure sympathy and active assistance in the solution of our problems—political, economic, and cultural. At the same time I have endeavored to promote those ideals of the Republic which its constitution epitomized in the noble concepts of Peace, Liberty, and Moral Justice. In collaboration with the heads and representatives of our East Asian neighbors, I have tried to serve to the best of my ability the cause of mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual respect and mutual assistance, among the nations of East Asia and of the entire world.

"The march of events has proved that these ideals, which have always guided me here in Tokyo, are a living and driving force which will shape our future. It is not only in East Asia but in America and Europe as well that men of peace and goodwill look toward the ideal of international cooperation for hope of salvation. In other hemispheres as in ours, indeed all over the civilized world, mankind is beginning to realize that permanent peace and prosperity cannot be built on selfishness, distrust, fear, and hatred, but only on that good-neighborliness, that spirit of brotherhood, which inspired the plan of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and which today inspires all other plans for world order, security, and organization. I have therefore every reason to be happy and proud that, through my humble efforts, our nation, in this region of the world which we inhabit and shall always inhabit, has made its own small contribution for a better and a happier future.

"In the performance of this mission, I must unreservedly express my deep appreciation of the cooperation which I have received from the Imperial Japanese Government to which I am accredited. I want to say, and can say it with perfect truth, that from the first day of my arrival one year ago to this very day I have been accorded by the Imperial Government all the considerations and attentions due to an envoy of a truly independent nation. As the Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines I have been treated on par with the highest representatives of the countries both belligerent and neutral maintaining diplomatic missions in wartime Japan, including some of the oldest and most powerful states of the earth. I have alternated with them on an absolutely equal basis in official functions, dignities, privileges, and honors, so that every Filipino can be proud of the fact that here in Tokyo, for the first time in our history, our country was welcomed into the concourse of free and sovereign nations.

Expresses Gratitude

"I must also express my gratitude to the Japanese people who have, under the most trying conditions, never failed to show me and my small staff of faithful and hardworking secretaries the utmost thoughtfulness and esteem. I have often had reason to recall what I said one year ago, that 'the vigors and privations of war had not prevented them from extending to us all manner of consideration in our official transactions and for our personal well-being and comfort.' I have learned to admire and to respect the spirit of self-sacrifice of the German people of this country, their discipline, their devotion, and their abnegation.

"But above all my thanks are due to President Jose P. Laurel and to the Government and People of the Republic of the Philippines for affording me this opportunity of continuing to serve the cause of racial survival, national independence, and international cooperation and peace. From the time of the Japanese military administration Dr. Laurel and our other colleagues on the Philippine Executive Commission considered it our highest patriotic duty to save our people from all avoidable tragedy and suffering to rescue our nation from destruction and ruin, to secure the survival and maintenance of our institutions, to preserve a measure of self-government and self-determination within the inexorable necessities of war, and withal to continue to advance our national ideal of freedom and independence. That ideal was realized with the proclamation of our independence and the establishment of the sovereign Republic of the Philippines and it fills me with joy and satisfaction to realize that I was enabled to participate in the patriotic work of securing, and later of maintaining and expanding, our freedom, in a spirit of peace, harmony, and mutual assistance among our neighbors in East Asia and our fellow-men throughout the world.

"I am confident that, whatever may betide, whatever trials and vicissitudes we may yet have to undergo, nothing shall stop the onward progress of our people in liberty and peace. I know that, now as ever, all of us always guided by the realization that we are Filipinos first, last, and all the time, will prosecute the work that is already so far advanced and bring it to perfection, and in a spirit of union and brotherhood persevere until our common Motherland has taken her proper place of freedom, dignity, and peace in the councils of our common humanity."

Overseas Bank Set

The Overseas Bank Bill, which was adopted recently by the present Diet session, was legalized by the Government on Friday and it will go into effect on February 11. As a result, three Imperial Ordinances implementing the law will be promulgated today. These Ordinances, too, will be effective from Sunday. Part of the business of the Overseas Bank will be entrusted to the Southern Development Bank. The appointment of officials of the new Bank will be announced shortly and the establishment committee of the Overseas Bank will be organized on Monday. Its legal registration is expected to take place the following day and business to open on Wednesday.

MOBILIZATION IN FIELD OF SCIENCE PROPOSED

Military Setup for Scientists, Technicians Urged; Solid War System Planned

A program for mobilizing the total potentialities of Japanese scientists and technicians for war purposes has been formulated at a conference of authorities of the All-Nippon Federation of Scientific and Technical Organizations. The body will appeal to the Government and the organizations concerned to materialize the plan.

Salient points of the program are given as follows:

Scientists and technicians are called upon to have a clear understanding of the present war situation and to display their total energies and resources with maximum efficiency with a view to safeguarding the Empire and ensuring self-sufficiency.

Efforts should be made to develop the natural resources within the country, to invent arms for destroying shipping and to ensure self-sufficiency of food.

Scientists and technicians will be organized into a military system which will be responsible to the central organ for the direction of war. All scientists and technical experts are called upon to enlist in this organization.

As liaison organs, two bodies, to be named the Japan Technical Association and the Japan Scientific Association, will be established and the hundreds of existing organizations for scientific and technical activities will be dissolved.

Peers Decide on Action

The House of Peers, in an all-party conference held on Thursday, decided to introduce a resolution urging the Government to carry out forcefully its policies for a successful conduct of the war at its plenary session on Saturday or Monday next week.

No plenary session was held by both Houses of the Diet on Friday. The Upper House committees for reserves disbursement, account settlement and recommendation and petition sat in respective meetings at 10 a.m. Friday while sectional committee meetings of the Account Settlement Committee were held from 1 p.m. The Account Settlement Committee of the Lower House met at 10 a.m.

French Casualties Given

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The cost of human lives paid by France in five years of war was summed up by the Paris newspaper Ordre which estimated that almost 1?1,000 French military and naval personnel have been killed, wounded or missing, according to a Paris dispatch. The publication said that of these, more than 103,000 died while fighting in the French army in France, Africa and Italy. The newspaper's figures excluded the number of prisoners, but at the time of France's fall, the Germans claimed to have captured more than 1,900,000 French troops including 29,000 officers.

Matsumoto, Decoux Confer

Domei

HANOI, February 10.—Shunichi Matsumoto, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, called on Governor General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux on February 8 for an important talk here. Ambassador Matsumoto left for Saigon the following day.

Italy's Future Border And Prewar Colonies Unsettled, Says Grew

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 9.—The Italian armistice terms do not include the question of Italy's future frontiers or Italy's prewar colonies, declared Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, who is now acting as Secretary of State in the absence of Edward Stettinius, according to a Washington report. Grew stated that surrender documents contained no provisions about the future settlement and that the Italian truce terms have never been published. However, he added that Italian leaders have commented on the terms very severely.

DEWEY BACKS ROOSEVELT

Assures Full Support of G.O.P. at 'Big Three' Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 9.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who was defeated in the presidential election running on the Republican ticket, in a speech delivered at the Lincoln Day banquet in Washington today assured that the Republican Party will give wholehearted support to President Roosevelt in any decision he may make toward a just and lasting peace at the "Big Three" Conference, according to a Washington report.

However, Dewey voiced criticism of false liberalism. He said that the occasional meetings of the "Big Three" leaders are not enough and he urged that the United States be in continuous discussion with the nations allied in the problems of war and peace.

The New York Governor also criticized what he called the present generalities of the State Department concerning decision about Bulgaria, Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece, adding that the United States was frequently in the humiliating position of finding out what is going on from debates in the British House of Commons.

Kunming Headquarters Set

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The Chungking Central News Agency said today that the Chungking army headquarters was established at Kunming with General Ho Yin-chin, Chief of Staff, as Commander in Chief, and General Lung Yum, Governor of Yunnan Province, as Vice Commander.

Facts Worth Noting

U.S. Government

Franklin D. Roosevelt—President
Harry S. Truman—Vice-President
Edward J. Stettinius, Jr.—Secretary of State
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.—Secretary of the Treasury
Henry L. Stimson—Secretary of War
Francis Biddle—Attorney General
Frank C. Walker—Postmaster General
James V. Forrestal—Secretary of Navy
Harold L. Ickes—Sec. of the Interior
Claude R. Wickard—Sec. of Agriculture
Frances Perkins—Secretary of Labor
Henry A. Wallace—Sec. of Commerce (Unconfirmed by Senate)
Joseph C. Grew—Undersecretary of State
William Clayton—Assistant Sec. of State
Archibald MacLeish—Same
Nelson Rockefeller—Same
James C. Dunn—Same
Dean Acheson—Same
Brig. Gen. Julius Holmes—Same
Robert P. Patterson—Assistant Sec. of War
Ralph Bard—Undersecretary of Navy
Struve Hensel—Assistant Sec. of Navy
Artemus Gates—Assistant Sec. of Navy for Air

ANTI-AIR RAID MEASURES FOR FACTORIES EXPLAINED

Shelters and Food Distribution Handled by Prefectural Governors

Anti-air raid measures for factories were explained by the Assistant Director of the Defense Headquarters of the Home Ministry at the meeting of the Settlement Committee of the House of Representatives on Friday.

Replying to an interpellation by Kiichi Noguchi, he said:

"As to the anti-air raid measures for factories, the matters concerning the air raid watch, anti-air raid shelters, first-aid and distribution of foodstuffs are to be dealt with by prefectural governors while the others relating to the removal of factories and important machinery are to be handled by the Transportations and Communications Ministry and the Munitions Ministry. With regard to anti-air raid measures, I must admit that they have not been conducted effectively.

"As the Military Supply Supervision Office in local districts cannot effectively carry out anti-air raid measures for factories, I hope that prefectural governments will exert further efforts in this connection. In the future, the President of the Administrative Deliberation Commission may give proper guidance in relation with the removal of factories."

On the same occasion, again replying to the interpellation put by Mr. Noguchi as to the storage for safe keeping of the same clothings, Assistant Director of clothings, made the following statement:

"Side by side with the storage of clothing for safe keeping by individuals, the Tokyo Metropolis is now considering to expand measures to store the clothings of the Metropolitan residents while negotiations are being carried on with the Mitsui and Mitsubishi Companies requesting them for the usage of their storehouses. At the same time, solid buildings available in the Metropolis will be utilized for storing clothings, and for that purpose, more than ¥10,000,000 has been put aside in the budget of the 1945-1946 fiscal year. Sufferers from air raids will be given blankets and beddings. In order to facilitate the relief measures, the Metropolitan residents are being requested to donate beddings and clothings, but as to the compulsory donation of clothings out of those stored by the Metropolis no definite plans have yet been formulated."

Ise Shrine Pine Roots

Decayed pine tree roots available in the precincts of the Toyouke Grand Shrine of Ise are to be soon given to residents of Ujiyamada to be used in the production of oil necessary for war arms. The roots to be taken out are expected to total 5,000 kan, and the work is to be completed by the end of March through voluntary services offered by the city residents. This being the first time that anything belonging to the Grand Shrines of Ise is given to the people, they are reported to be filled with gratitude.

To Raise Train Fares

In connnection with the revision of train fare rates on the local lines along with the revision of the rates on Government lines, a conference was held by the Osaka Railway Bureau at which were present representatives of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and of the various local lines. It was agreed that there will be a raise of about 30 per cent becoming effective from April 1. The fare on the street car lines will remain at the present rate but a revision will be effected regarding the Osaka subway fares.

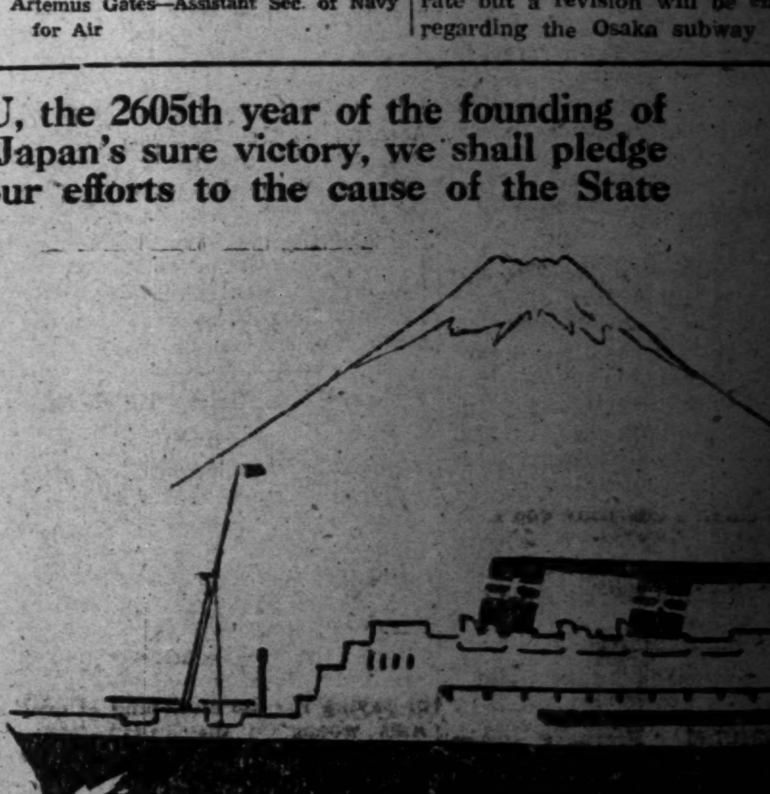
In welcoming the KIGENSETSU, the 2605th year of the founding of the Japanese Empire and the year of Japan's sure victory, we shall pledge ourselves to devote every ounce of our efforts to the cause of the State through our respective occupations.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED

Capital ¥70,000,000
Reserve ¥75,200,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Head Office:
OSAKA, NIPPON



OSAKA SYŌSEN KAISYA
Head Office
OSAKA NIPPON

President:
EITARO OKADA

Vice-President:
TOMOO KANDA
MASAO TAJIMA

TOKYO PAPERS RIDICULE 'BIG THREE' CONFERENCE

Asahi Stresses Independent Policy Adopted by Soviet Union in Europe

The futility of the anti-Axis "Big-Three" Conference now in session somewhere in Europe was pointed out by the leading Tokyo dailies in their editorial comments during the week ending February 7.

Other major topics of comments were: the growing severity of the fighting now raging on Luzon Island, the complete opening of the Canton-Hankow railway line by the Imperial Forces, the proposed economic restoration of China, the increasing gravity of the fighting on the Eastern Front, and the present crisis of Germany.

Concerning the "Big-Three" Conference, the Asahi exposes the sinister intentions of the Anglo-Americans in their extension of an invitation to the De Gaulle regime to participate in the conference. The French regime is to be utilized in the Anglo-American nations' European policy, says the journal. In spite of such patchwork made by the Anglo-American nations, they can never escape the restrictions that come from the independent policy of the Soviet Union and the incontestable existence of the 90,000,000 people of Germany, declares the paper, which further says:

Adopts Irreconcilable Stand

"It is easy to see that the Soviet Union is intending to carry out its independent diplomatic policy as regards such European nations as Spain, Switzerland and Portugal and thus she has taken a stand that is irreconcilable with that of the Anglo-Americans whose main platform is contained in the Atlantic Charter. In view of the formidable Soviet offensive now in progress against Germany, the conference of the heads of the three major anti-Axis nations will be able to achieve nothing. Nay, it may be that the Anglo-Americans wished to hold the conference because of the far-reaching effects of the present Soviet offensive which is likely to effect an epoch-making change in the European war situation. The main task of the conference will be to reach an agreement regarding the strategy, both military and political, of the war against Germany. Furthermore, because of the great concern shown by the United States for her war with Japan, the possibility is great that the problem of the common anti-Axis war against Japan will be discussed. Our nation should guard against the Anglo-American intrigues and plots directed against us."

The Tokyo Shimbun observes that the object of the "Big-Three" parley is to discuss the political problem of Europe and the postwar security organization as well as to adjust the differences of views among the three nations regarding these problems. "It is ironical that in the present European War, which was begun by the Anglo-Americans in order to check the expansion of Germany, these Anglo-Saxon nations should now find themselves forced to take measures to forestall the irresistible onrush of the Soviet Union," the journal declares.

The Mainichi recalls the announcement made by the German Government prior to the commencement of the "Big-Three" Conference that the parley would take up the problem of political plots and machinations against Germany but that all such maneuverings would fail to achieve their purposes. The paper then continues: "It is only too natural that Germany is determined to continue her war efforts to the last because her very existence is at stake. Should Germany submit to the enemy, she will be lost forever."

Stresses Reich War Spirit

Regarding the situation on the Eastern Front, the Yomiuri-Hochi observes that Germany's position to encounter the offensive of the Red Army is now much more difficult than formerly. The journal believes that the spirit of deadly determination to resist the enemy recently manifested by the German authorities will hereafter decide the fate of the war and that of the Reich.

The Mainichi is of the opinion that the Rundstedt offensive on the Western Front must have taken into calculation the winter offensive of the Soviet forces, but the amazing power shown by the Red Army has been beyond imagination. The paper, however, is confident that the German forces will stage an effective counteroffensive against the invaders and hopes that our European ally will succeed in overcoming her present crisis.

The Tokyo Shimbun takes up the recent confident statement of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, regarding the present crisis, and states that the Minister did not exaggerate Germany's power to prevent the enemy from making her bend her knees. The journal points out the daring spirit of the German people in the midst of their great national peril and the absence of any internal crisis such as was seen at the close of World War I. "The Germans have chosen a way of glory naturally enough," the paper continues, "so long as the last and most decisive factor of victory is a people's great fighting morale, as Fuehrer Hitler has confidently declared the days will not be far off when the Germans can offer to the souls of their fallen comrades a floral wreath with the following epithet: 'You have won'."

Regarding the American drive into the Manila area, the Asahi declares that the news did not come as a surprise to the Japanese people because the latest development in that sector will not decide the final outcome of the Philippine battle. The paper points out that the Japanese have been carrying out their established policy of bleeding the enemy white so as to exhaust his fighting strength. The journal concludes by saying that the enemy's advance into the Manila sector has rendered the Japanese strategic position all the more secure and advantageous for future developments, and that large-scale bleeding tactics will shortly commence.

Yanks Suffer Heavily

The Yomiuri-Hochi believes that the enemy forces have three objects in their Philippine campaign, namely, (1) to recapture the Philippine Islands, (2) to acquire a broad base for future strategic operations and (3) to carry out their coastal operations along the Asiatic mainland. The journal is of the opinion that the present strength of the enemy in the Luzon sector is the maximum force that he can employ in the Pacific operations and that for this reason when the enemy forces have suffered large-scale bleeding at Japanese hands, they would be unable to make a landing on the Asiatic mainland. This is why the Imperial Japanese Forces are keeping themselves intact from the enemy's attacks as far as possible in order to preserve their strength, and are attempting to cause much bleeding on the enemy forces, thus to prepare themselves for protracted fighting, the journal concludes.

The Tokyo Shimbun is of the opinion that the enemy forces have penetrated the Manila sector by disregarding all sacrifices, because they wish to utilize their occupation of Manila for propaganda purposes, and that the Japanese Forces had been expecting such an intention on the part of the enemy and that this is why our men are putting up such a stiff battle at all important points in the Philippine capital. The enemy forces are paying too dearly," the paper declares. "We are confident of the successful outcome of the fighting on Luzon."

On the other hand, the Mainichi comments on the complete opening of the Canton-Hankow railway line as a result of the latest military operations by the Imperial Japanese Forces. The journal stresses the economic value and significance of the achievement and also its political effect on the Chungking regime. The paper points out that one of the weaknesses of the Japanese Forces in China has been the lack of proper connections between the forces operating in the north and those in the south, but that with the opening of this railway their connections have been well established. The paper also declares that the Japanese occupation of several important points including Suichwan airfield has made it impossible for the American forces to carry out their intended coastal invasion of China. The paper also stresses that the opening of the Canton-Hankow railway is the finishing touch to the series of military operations which, having been commenced in Honan Province in April last year, succeeded in taking away the best parts of China from Chungking and the United States forces.

Japanese Thought and Character

Japanese Climate

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of The Nippon Times Staff

Climate is the vital influence which the sun sheds upon the earth that men and all other living things therein may continue to flourish here below. It is the original cause of all that we see, have and are. No wonder that we are all sun-worshippers of one kind or another, and that all the so-called natural religions are based upon the adoration of the sun as God almighty. Its gifts to men in the form of climate vary according to how we receive them, or chiefly according to the distance intervening between it and the portions of the globe we inhabit, that is, the degree of directness or obliqueness in which its rays reach us. The heat we receive is the stronger the nearer we move toward the equator or becomes weaker as we move away from it toward the poles.

Another important factor modifying the temperature is geography or the condition of the earth basking in the sun, that is, the radiation from the heated earth. Fair, well-kept gardens, the newly ploughed soil, smiling hill-slopes, great lakes and deep seas absorb the sun's rays more and retain them longer than barren or neglected regions, so that the atmosphere above and around them is more equable and agreeable than above the heath, sandy desert, marshland, bogs and swamps. The latter are so irresponsive to or wasteful of, the generous heat that its benign influence is easily lost or scattered with the result that the differences between heat and cold are extreme, making very cold winter and very cold nights, or very hot summer and very hot daytime. In other words, the more we toil and tend to the land, clearing waste ground, sweeping gardens, reclaiming marshes, cultivating arable land, dredging harbors, improving drainage, etc. The greater grow the blessings of the sun.

Ten-Chi-Jin

Wind and tide also tend to modify the climate for good or for bad e.g., the Gulf Stream in Europe and "Kuroshio" or Black Tide in Japan, but on the whole the sun, geography and men's labor are the triple conditions that make for good climate on earth. Many a homely illustration occurs under our very nose. Those who have visited Chosen and Manchuria several times in the past 30 years cannot have failed to notice that every time they returned the climate there was increasingly agreeable, i.e., less and less harsh either in the cold of winter or in the heat of summer, so that in recent years it has become quite salubrious even for "infants and invalids" which had not been the case in the days of Manchurian bandits or before the Japan-Chosen union. The works of drainage, land reclamation and intensive cultivation of soil, afforestation as well as improvement in civil life, in sanitation and hygiene and in growth of population, have persuaded what was once the apparently inhospitable sun to give us best-favored treatment now.

Good climate then is the result of what Confucianism calls the harmonious combination of the three beneficient forces—Ten-Chi-Jin (Heaven, earth and men). Confucius had anticipated by thousands of years the so-called Deistic thoughts of men like Shaftesbury and Tindal. The mere title of the latter's famous work "Christianity as old as the Creation or the Gospel a Republication of the Religiou of Nature" seems to echo the view entertained of the Confucian doctrines described as the "learning of Ten-Chi-Jin," that is, a restatement of the fundamental human morality that existed from the beginning of the world.

In saying that Japan is blessed with exquisite climate therefore we imply that we have deserved to possess this exquisite climate, or rather that it is in largest measure the priceless patrimony which our good ancestors of untold generations in the past have bequeathed to us.

Good climate in its turn exercises a munificent influence not only on plants and vegetables necessary to our physical life, but on the progress of culture and civilization, essential to our spiritual welfare. Climate, therefore, is not the cause of happy life merely; it is the consequence of sane living, rational philosophy and good statesmanship. It was not altogether unreasonable that in old China people attributed even natural calamities like flood, earthquake, plague and barbarian invasion to the lack of virtue on the part of statesmen, while they regarded the happiness of the people under good government as an auspicious sign of heavenly approbation of its virtue. And they spoke of the advent of rare divine creatures like the phoenix and scared dragons when the state was ideally ruled, and the appearance of all sorts of ominous things—ghosts, hobgoblins, epidemics and disasters as manifestations of heavenly wrath against bad rulers.

Three Elements

In analyzing the Japanese climate which has exerted so much influence on Japanese life and thought we may point out three potential characteristics: first, its variety, second, its temperateness, third, regular recurrence of the four seasons.

First its variety. Japan provides almost every specimen of climate fit for all creatures from salamanders to polar bears. From Hokkaido to Kyushu, or rather from Karafuto to Taiwan, Japan stretches to cover the semi-arctic and the tropic, or the latitudes of from England to Egypt. We may sample any kind of climate whatsoever whenever we please from autumnal coolness at the height of summer to eternal summer in mid winter. A well-known artist who makes a speciality of the cherry blossom has said that though his friends think he must be busiest in April when the cherry is in bloom, the fact is that he is traveling all the time, sketching the cherry as there is hardly a time from January to December when the cherry is not in blossom in some part or other of the Empire. What a blessing such wonderful variety of climate is we Japanese hardly seem fully to realize. Imagine a country no bigger in territory than a single State in the United States combining within its bosom so complete a "museum" of climatic specimens. Climatically Japan is a veritable microcosm of the world, quite self-sufficing.

Secondly, its temperate character. The average annual temperature of Tokyo is somewhere about 57 degrees F. Indeed there are some very sultry wet days in June, which by the way are very precious, nay, indispensable, to the growth of rice plants, some really hot days in August, the mercury rising to over 90 degrees F., and some very cold days in winter with 20 degrees F. But these are exceptional and short-lived. For no sooner do we complain of them then they begin to mend, and for the rest Japanese climate is gentle, moderate and very healthful to persons vested with normal bodies. Snowfall is rare in the central and southern parts. True, in the far northern parts and in some districts on the northwestern slope facing the Japan Sea, with Siberia beyond, there is in winter a very heavy snowfall. But on the southeastern slope facing the Pacific, or what we call the "front Japan" of the Main Island, a very moderate climate is enjoyed thanks to the warming influence of the aforesaid "Black Tide" flowing up from the Philippine waters and washing the best parts of the Pacific board; so that snow in Tokyo for instance, lies seldom more than five inches deep, though in Ishikawa Prefecture on the other side, only one degree north of Tokyo snow-fall of 20 feet is not uncommon. In the more central parts of the Main Island, say in Yamato, the ancient seat of government, snow is so rare that when it falls poets rave over it as a heaven-sent landscape, as many verses in Manyoshu will show.

In short, Japanese climate is neither so cold as to make work too painful or unremunerative nor so hot as to superinduce idleness of body or mind. It is just the sort to render work not only necessary but highly fruitful, fit alike for mannual labor and mental exercise, or cultural work and philosophic contemplation. It accounts, I think, for so many farmer philosophers, merchant moralists, samurai pundits and monastic scholars Japan has produced as well as for the sturdy peasants and conscientious craftsmen forming the bulk of the nation. What a debt we owe to the deity climate for the genius and greatness of the Japanese people!

Kaleidoscope of Climate

The third and the most important feature of Japanese climate, namely, wonderful regularity in the rotation of the four seasons, needs special attention. One season comes after another with the regularity of a railway time table (not certainly of the American or French railway hour, which is notoriously unpunctual). On a certain day in March we suddenly feel the unmistakable presence among us of spring, the cherry buds slightly blushing, bringing a rapturous feeling to the hearts and tears to the eyes of sentimental poets, and these buds grow redder and larger each day as vernal wind and gentle showers play coquettishly with them till in the first week of April they burst into full bloom. Spring now in full sway will stage in luxuriant display a wondrous pageant of flowers—wistaria, azalea, ayame peonies of all sorts, each day growing warmer till on June 1st it gives place to regular summer as symbolized by the white and black uniform of the policeman and sailor. The thermometer now rises every day, so in June people begin to go to the seashore or up the highland of Shinshu, while summer culminates in the "dog days" or August with the mercury hovering around 90 degrees F. On the first of September, however, we suddenly feel as if we had turned the corner of the calendar, the incipient autumn wind blowing our face morning and evening. From now on autumn deepens each day, the sky growing higher and bluer, the foliage more and more crimson and the chestnut and persimmon trees ever more golden on yon arcadian slopes until the day of Toji (December 23) when winter in sombre costume is officially ushered in by the first frost or light snow of the year, made so much of as "hatsu-yuki." Thus rotate the four seasons with clock-like precision, barring of course some well-known but not unwelcome aberrations like "kóharu"—little spring—which surprises us in November and December with glad anticipations of April or May, or hail storm in summer and heavy snowfall in April which may occur perhaps once every five or six years as a kind of miracle in weather.

The psychological influence which this regular seasonal rotation exerts on the Japanese is immense. First, it accentuates the Japanese sense of order or that law of order which seems to pervade behind all the mysteries of nature. It has moral implications, too. The popular belief that "after winter comes spring" in the natural trend of thought easily gives way to the principle that "wrong is punished and right rewarded."

It enhances the sense of enjoyment of life, makes men optimistic rather than pessimistic, makes them readier to laugh than to lament, letting them carry a cheerful countenance in the face of stern realities of existence. The Japanese mind is deeply impregnated with the consciousness that every cloud has a silver lining. As there is no long road without a turning in Japan, neither is there a season however gloomy but will have a change soon for the brighter. "'How hot, how hot' is the cry of a passing summer day" is typical of the numerous proverbs bespeaking the sanguine Japanese heart, ever hopeful and trustful of the happier morrow.

In Other Climes

Because of the regular changeability of Japanese climate the Japanese are not so easy to be bored as the Westerners are. The insufferable sense of monotony is a rare trouble with the Japanese. They require no artificial stimulation, alcoholic or emotional, or thrilling excitement like brutal games or gambling such as Americans must have to save themselves from the killing sense of ennui. Under our eyes goes Nature's wonderful kaleidoscope, changing from day to day, from morning to night, revealing amazing scenery under varying climatic colors, so that we can sit still in a room enjoying the silent music of nature. Not that the Japanese mind is indolent, but it has a strong sensibility sometimes called "mono no aware" (the sense of pathos) engendered by keen perception of the mutability of things, so characteristic of Japanese climate. It implies the Japanese sense of beauty of which our art and literature bear such eloquent testimony.

All this is so familiar a fact with the Japanese that many persons will wonder that it should be pointed out as a specific characteristic of Japanese climate and temperament. We have only to remember the way of feeling different from ours or that which obtains among people inhabiting different climes. English people, for instance who think they are born under ideal heavens, boast that they have no climate, but only weather, good or bad. Sunshine is so rare in their captial, London, that they call it spring whenever the sun peeps through surly clouds, and they make no distinction between spring and summer, as you may notice it in their poetry, or for that matter even between summer and winter. They must keep a good store of coals all the time, ready for the stove as climate is so uncertain, perfidious, even as their heart is. You never know whether their weather is going to be fair or rain so that the English gentleman par excellence must carry an umbrella always; neither do you know whether they are happy or miserable: they are proud of "taking their pleasure sadly."

Naturally they have no sense of distinction, as we have in Japan, regarding our clothing for the four seasons. "Why should we not wear winter clothes when it is cold, or summer clothes when it is hot?" is their argument. It is so preposterously unanswerable or logical that we must admit that either they or we are hopelessly muddled. The truth is that our meticulous sense of seasonal distinction is not shared by the rest of the world. This is shown by the simple duality of "good and bad" with which the climatic or meteorogical condition is characterized in most countries. It is always either "good day" or "bad weather" for them. With us, besides the broad classification of good and bad, there are four definite modes of weather greeting, so to speak, suitable for the four seasons: it is either cold (samui) for winter, "atatakai" (warm) for spring, "atsui" (hot) for summer, or "suzushii" (cool) for autumn. To be sure, every tongue in the world possesses these four words, but certainly not used for the formal greetings as in this country. We don't speak of "samui" if it is a bit cold in autumn, nor of "suzushii" in spring, be it ever so agreeably cool, for these terms are not descriptions but conventionalized forms of greeting identified with the four seasons.

COMMUNICATIONS SETUP OF NATION IS BOLSTERED

Plans Set to Assure Smooth Functioning of System Under Air Raids

Measures to ensure smooth functioning of the system of communications throughout the country under any circumstances that might possibly be caused by enemy air raids were decided upon at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday and put into force immediately, it was announced by the Board of Information.

To enforce these measures, an Emergency Communications Headquarters will be established within the Board of Communications of the Transportation and Communications Ministry. This body will be organized by a staff of five, including the chief and three or four sectional chiefs concerned and is expected to commence its activities on Sunday.

The Wartime Communications Council which will be organized by the Ministries and civilian organizations concerned and which will be headed by Yonezo Maeda, Transportation and Communications Minister, is expected to be formally established within next week.

The new policy is designed to counter possible disruption of traffic and communications which might be caused by air raids and other forms of attack.

SETTLERS TO MANCHOUKUO

Japanese settlers will continue to be dispatched to Manchoukuo, stated Michizo Yamagoshi, Director of Manchoukuo Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in reply to interpellations of Kunizo Kanemitsu at the meeting of the Accounts Settlement of the House of Representatives on January 8.

Mr. Kanemitsu questioned if there should not be a reconsideration of the Manchoukuo colonization policy in view of the present inadequacy of human resources in Japan. In reply Mr. Yamagoshi said, "The Manchoukuo colonization question is a policy that has important relations with the population question in Japan and the problem of resuscitation of the Manchoukuo race. Although the original project may not be carried out as scheduled, settlers will be sent even in small numbers as long as it does not interfere with labor mobilization in Japan."

GOVERNMENT TO HONOR HARD-WORKING PATRIOTS

237 Persons, 98 Firms to Be Commended for Their Services to the State

Two hundred and thirty-seven individuals and 98 associations will be commended for their outstanding services in the fields of industry, mining, forestry, stock-raising, fishery, communications, engineering, transportation, commerce and others at a ceremony to be held today, Kigensetsu, at various Government offices.

The individuals and association who are to be commended in connection with the service they had rendered to Government Ministries are three individuals of the Finance Ministry, eight persons and eight associations connected with the War Ministry, 17 individuals and 13 associations in the service of the Navy Ministry, 117 persons serving the Welfare Ministry, 77 individuals and 29 associations connected with the Forestry and Commerce Ministry, 15 persons and 11 associations related with the Transportation and Communications Ministry, and 37 associations serving the Munitions Ministry.

Miss Hape Ito is the only female to be commended by the Welfare Minister. Manifesting superb skill she has been working side by side with men at the iron works. Though she became sick twice from overwork, she continued to perform her duties. Now she is the chief of the women volunteer corps.

325 Workers Honored

The third conferment of awards on 325 workers on the labor front took place at the Shimbashi Embujo Theater at 10 a.m. on February 9, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Police. Present at the ceremonies were Hisatada Hirose, Welfare Minister, General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo, Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Federation for National Service Through Industry, and others.

RITES FOR RAID VICTIMS

Funeral Services Held for 4 Teachers Of Tokyo School

Funeral services for Misses Kiyo Ejiri, Hana Nojima, Akiko Iwatsuki, and Masako Watanabe, all teachers of a certain national school in Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, who were killed by enemy bombs at their post on February 27, when formations of enemy aircraft attacked Tokyo Metropolis, were solemnly observed at the hall of the school at 10 a.m. Friday. The Chief Priest of the Tsukiji Honganji Temple officiated.

The services were attended by some 1,000 people including those concerned with education, parents of the pupils of the school, graduates and others representing various associations. On the occasion some 200 pupils present expressed their firm determination to revenge the death of their teachers.

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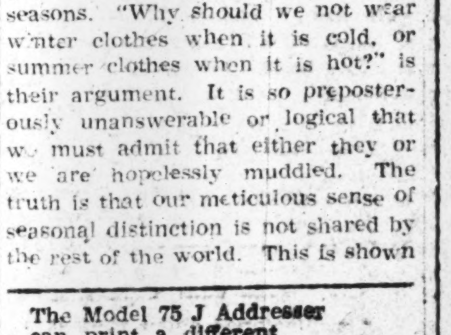

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The Strengthened National Structure

The Government has announced the appointment of Count Hideo Kodama, Minister without Portfolio, to the post of Minister of Education; of Hisatada Hirose, Minister of Welfare, as Minister of State and concurrently Chief Cabinet Secretary; and of Katsuroku Aikawa, Vice-Minister of Welfare, to the post of Minister of Welfare.

The assumption of the post of Education Minister by Count Kodama probably has no great political meaning, for the outgoing Minister of Education, Lieutenant General Harushige Ninomiya, has been ill for some time and has been absent from his post. Count Kodama has in fact been performing the latter's duties recently as Acting Minister of Education with conspicuous brilliance, and his permanent appointment to the Education post creates no new situation but merely regularizes an existing fact. It is to be hoped, however, that this move does not signify that the physical condition of Lieutenant General Ninomiya has taken a turn for the worse.

The promotion of Vice-Minister of Welfare Aikawa to the position of Minister of Welfare also can have no great political significance, for as the trusted lieutenant of the Minister whom he succeeds, he can be expected to continue his former chief's policies without change.

The focus of interest in the present Cabinet reshuffle will be centered, therefore, on the retirement of Takeo Tanaka from the post of Chief Cabinet Secretary and the transfer of that office to former Welfare Minister Hirose who will concurrently fill it while retaining full ministerial status by holding the title of Minister of State. The significance of this appointment lies in the fact that the post of Chief Cabinet Secretary has now come to be held by a person of ministerial rank and experience occupying a full position in the Cabinet. It means the investiture of the post of Chief Cabinet Secretary with a new prestige and influence.

Coming at a time when steps are under way for the reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Manhood Corps of the latter organization, and when speculation is rife concerning the possible formation of a new political organization, the strengthening of the politically strategic position of Chief Cabinet Secretary signifies that the Government is preparing to deal with these problems with utmost seriousness and vigor by placing in a key position a personage of unquestioned high rank and caliber.

Inasmuch as the projected reorganization of the popular political organs arises out of the intense desire of the general public to extend and enhance its united support of the Government at this important juncture in the prosecution of the war, the Government's intention to respond by taking appropriate measures in a most positive manner, as indicated by the change in the Chief Cabinet Secretaryship, will be most welcome to the entire nation. It constitutes a tangible and reassuring proof of the substantial way in which the Government and the people are being solidly welded to revitalize the nation's united efforts, and as such it marks a notable step in the further strengthening of the national structure.

The Embarrassing Question

Vice-President Harry S. Truman's speech at Philadelphia recently in which he bitterly assailed the allegedly "few American people" who still ask what the United States is fighting for, is another graphic evidence that the American authorities have not dared to tell the truth in regard to the United States' real war aims. That the second highest official in the United States should himself publicly caution the people against asking such an embarrassing question would seem to prove that not a few people but a wide section of the American public still do not know what the present war is all about.

It is significant that in the course of his address Vice-President Truman did not attempt to illuminate the American people on their country's war aims. Like all the other American war leaders, he confined his statements strictly to abstract platitudes and distortion of historical facts. He stated that the United States was fighting for the fundamental right to continue the "American way of living," whatever that means. He stated further that the United States is engaged in "a desperate struggle for national existence."

But this statement is a travesty on history. Neither of the Axis Powers, Japan nor Germany, has ever sought to deprive the United States of any portion of her territory. The war in the Pacific was the direct result of the unscrupulous intervention by the United States in the affairs of East Asia and of her plan for the complete domination of this Continent. The refusal by the United States to let Japan and the other nations of East Asia to live in peace and tranquillity was the real cause of the present war. It is utter perversion of history to state that Japan threatened America's national existence or to state that the United States is waging a war of self-defense. How can her national existence be jeopardized when the present war from the very outset has been raging thousands of miles away from the American homeland?

That the cry what are we fighting for should become more persistent than ever is but natural. Only toward the close of last year, the American people learned that the Atlantic Charter was a fraud. They learned, moreover, that their soldiers in Europe were not fighting for the good of democracy but for the perpetuation of British domination of that Continent. They began to see with the advance of the Red Army that the countries in Eastern Europe and the Balkans were coming under the shadow of Communism instead of under the "benign" influence of democracy. They began to see, with the conclusion of the Franco-Soviet Alliance and the apparent collapse of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, the revival of power politics and the balance of power system.

There can thus be no question that the American people have been duped by their war leaders. The recent developments in Europe prove that neither President Roosevelt nor any of the other war leaders of the Anglo-American countries has ever sought sincerely to establish a firm foundation for true international peace. All that these leaders are after is the imposition of Anglo-American rule over the world; that is, the subservience of all the other peoples of the world to Anglo-American imperialism. The Anglo-American economic conferences as well as their plan for the establishment of a postwar international security machinery have been nothing less than propaganda blinds to hide their sinister scheme for world hegemony.

True international peace, it must be apparent to the American people, can not come from the execution of such policies. Lasting universal accord must be founded on some higher inflexible ideal such as that incorporated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. There must not be an attempt to monopolize the natural resources and commerce of the world. To do so will lead to international rivalries, as the recent Anglo-American-Soviet scramble for the oils of Iran has proved. There must be mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of the nations of the world, a policy which has been consistently followed by Japan. To do otherwise is to create civil strife and disorder such as that which prevails now in Greece and in the other "liberated" countries of Europe. Only the faithful observance of these fundamental truths which Japan has proclaimed to the world time and again can assure humanity a real, lasting universal peace.

BRITAIN'S NEMESIS

Soviet Union May Be Next Enemy of Britons

By RYOTARO IWAI

II

The threat to England from the western shores of Europe thus disappeared in this manner. The base of operations for the next threat moved to an eastern neighbor. Louis XIV of France, who had received his throne from God, championed the conquest of England. Mahan starts the main part of his aforementioned with the instructions given by Louis XIV in 1660 to his ministers. "Hereafter, I am my own Prime Minister. No order, however minor it may be, shall be issued without my consent." The era of the absolute monarch had begun. For half a century, until his death in 1715, aside from the Anglo-French conquests of the Netherlands, there was incessant warfare with England, nay, even after that, there were the Seven Years' War, the War of American Independence, the Napoleonic Wars—wars between England and France continued for over a century. It may be called a great conflict extending over two centuries, surpassing the Hundred Years' War between the 14th and 15th centuries. During this time, England faced national crises more than a few times. For example, during the reign of Louis XV, the scheme of the great French Minister Choiseul to invade the British Isles was one of the greatest. In 1759, preparations for the invasion progressed smoothly, and the newly constructed fleet was able to combat the British Navy with considerable force. At Dunkirk, Brest and Roshefort, the three great military ports, were stationed 50,000 troops for the invasion of England, and 15,000 for the landing on Scotland. The invasion army at one time actually embarked on its mission, but it was annihilated by the British admiral by the name of Hawk. Later historians have expressed the opinion that the victory of Admiral Hawk compares favorably with the battle of Trafalgar. Also, at the time of the War of the American Revolution, England's position was even more endangered. She was absolutely isolated in Europe and without aid, in a state of war with France and Spain. Though she still possessed a considerable force in the seas, she had to divide her naval strength in American, European and Indian waters. Off the American Continent, the scene of the war, the French Commander, Douglas, had three opportunities to emerge victorious over the English fleet, but the incapable French seamen missed each change. Later, after his miserable defeat in the naval battle off Dominica, he met his end in the famous incident of the capture of the Commander-in-Chief of the French Navy, an occurrence which is rare even in European history. In the French Navy, there was only one great naval admiral, Safrin. If he were the commander of the British Fleet, he probably would have figured in history just as prominently as Nelson. It is indeed regrettable that this one and only great French admiral was ordered to undertake strategical operations in the Indian Ocean, thus wasting his great military genius.

We need not go into detail concerning the blockade of England and the invasion strategy of the British Isles by Napoleon. For a period of about one year before the Battle of Trafalgar, the various generals and admirals under both Napoleon and Nelson vied with each other in pulling the wool over the other's eye concerning their military strategies. The mediocre French Naval Commander Villeneuve was defeated in strategy even before the opening of gun fire. Napoleon had early realized this fact. One month before the great sea battle, foreseeing defeat, he ordered his forces to their posts in preparations for the conducting of his continental operations.

Taken in general, during the 200 years' war between the defeat of the Spanish Armada and Trafalgar, it was her Navy which rescued England directly from imminent danger. Thus there grew the world-wide belief that the British Navy was invincible. It is inestimable how greatly this belief was beneficial to England. Or course, the British Navy was not a weak one. But the real fact is that it was not the British Navy which was strong, but the Dutch, Spanish, and French navies which were too weak. This was the true reason for the seizing of world supremacy of the seas. Perhaps one will not be able to understand this statement without a detailed historical thesis on the matter. But it is a concrete truth. The devil's luck was with the British Navy in that all its opponents were weak.

Replacing France, another eastern neighbor, Germany, became her opponent in war. Imperial Germany was defeated. Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Third Reich, has taken up his sword in turn.

Supposing that Germany should be defeated . . . The Will of Heaven that England's enemies shall come from the east to the west will continue, and surely, the Soviet Union will take up that role. Germany herself has been forecasting the spreading of Communism on the European Continent in case of her defeat. Then, the British Navy will become a useless ornament. We shall see thereafter the true Will of God.

(End)

POSTWAR AMERICAN DILEMMA: SPIRITUAL SABOTEURS

By JAPONICUS

Once upon a time, so tells President Roosevelt, there was a city in the middle west which was threatened by a destructive flood in the river. The waters had risen to the top of the banks. Every man, woman, and child in that city was called upon to fill sand bags in order to defend their homes against the rising waters. As a result of their grim, determined community effort, that city was saved. The people kept the levees above the peak of the flood. All of them—businessmen, farmers, doctors, preachers—people of all races joined in the desperate job which had to be done. That town, says he, is a symbol of what community cooperation can accomplish.

Today, he continues, by the same kind of community effort, the united nations and their people have kept the levees of civilization high enough to prevent the floods of aggression and barbarism and wholesale murder from engulfing them. At long last, the President is confident that they are on the road to a great victory—another living symbol of what cooperation can accomplish in a crisis.

Here is a piece of false analogy craftly concealed under the cloak of suave rhetoric. President Roosevelt seems to have succeeded in deluding the American people to believe that this war they are waging is a sort of community cooperation to stem the floods of aggression and barbarism. Considering their lackadaisical attitude in the pre-war days, the Americans are, in this imperialistic war let loose by their President and his satellites, giving a creditable account of themselves. However, behind the apparent unity of the American nation, there is a phenomenon which deserves attention. We refer to the existence of a number of Americans who are as yet too few and too lacking in political influence, but who are gaining ground inch by inch and beginning to form a considerable and cohesive body. They are not refusing to cooperate in the war effort. Most of them buy victory bonds, donate a pint of blood to the Red Cross for the blood-bank, and take part in other patriotic activities. But their hearts are not there. They are saboteurs, not in action but in spirit. For the sake of convenience let us call them spiritual saboteurs.

This group contains diverse elements. Some are liberals, some conservatives. It includes democrats as well as republicans. It comprises socialists, ex-socialists, and ex-communists. There are within the group a few senators, ex-senators, a Yale professor, a socialist politician, a few historians, a labor publicist, a liberal New York clergyman, Wall Street businessmen, and many others. They do not agree on all questions, but they agree on enough of them to constitute an effective body. Many of them are opposed to President Roosevelt and the New Deal. Their opposition is based on some of the things done in Washington in the last 12 years, and it seems to pain them to think that they have to endure another four lean years. As a group they are violently opposed to the plan for compulsory national service. They also fear that secret commitments were made by President Roosevelt and others at Moscow, Teheran and elsewhere, and that many more will be made as the war progresses. They regard the policy pursued by the State Department dreamy and impractical. Their dislike of Communism and Communists is intense. Indeed, their violent antipathy toward Russia is causing no small embarrassment to the Administration. Bruce Bliven of the New Republic dubs them the "I hate Russia Group."

The last November election proved that isolationism is out of fashion in the United States, but these "sitting-out" men are inclined to be isolationists. They have been successively disillusioned about the last war. Wilsonian idealism, the peace peace terms, the League of Nations, the German Republic and French foreign policy. They were particularly disillusioned about Russia because of its terrorism and all manners of human miseries. They never believed and do not believe that America was in mortal danger either from Germany or from Japan. They do not think that Herr Hitler intends to rule the whole world or that the Japanese militarists plan to establish a world empire. They are not neurotic and take a common-sense attitude toward international affairs. They would remain above war, malevolence and hysteria.

The hatred of Russia by this group already was so openly displayed that in his message to Congress President Roosevelt had to warn the people against their propaganda. Indeed as some of them are highly vocal individuals, they have voiced their opinions and fears in a few magazines enjoying wide circulation. Max Eastman, for example, has become thoroughly tired of the hush-hush policy toward Russia advocated by some of the government officials, and is disgusted with the moral and intellectual surrender urged by others. He insists that there should be a bold and frank discussion of the problems in the manner practiced by the Moscow realists themselves. He claims that the mushheads and the muddleheads are doing all they can to be grateful that the Russians are fighting on their side; that American schools, newspapers, books and magazines, cinema studios, Offices of War Information—any and every one of the centers of education, information and publicity—are felled with apologies for Communism. We find in the Readers' Digest, July 1943, Max Eastman's article entitled WE MUST FACE THE FACTS ABOUT RUSSIA, telling the American people that if they refuse to face the facts and go on appeasing their communist ally and kidding themselves about its democratic war aims and the democratic rights guaranteed by its totalitarian constitution, "democracy will go down."

Another spokesman of this group which the U.S. government would fain suppress is Eugene Lyons who has been publishing a series of articles in the American Mercury. He refuses to accept Henry Wallace's curious discourse on "economic democracy" in Russia and the late Mr. Willkie's hymns to the New Russia. He insists that the Americans must find some basis for living in the same world with Russia in order to avoid another and more terrible war. The Office of War Information complains that while these critics say many hundreds of words about the wickedness of the Russians, they hardly utter a word against Germany or Japan.

But let us ask why the spiritual saboteurs are sitting back in their ivory towers and refuse to fight in earnest. First, they insist that their love for their country is much more ardent than these men who are shouting jingoistic rubbish at the top of their lungs and trying to turn the war into a sort of democratic revolution throughout the world. They do not believe as their opponents do that there are two great centers of dynamic energy in the world today, the Roosevelt administration and Stalinite Russia. They no longer fear but assume that all liberal and intelligent leadership and aims are defeated, that the country is headed back to the twenties in a blaze of chromium sinks, cabinet radios, and four-color unemployment. Another Harding is just around the corner, and the American intelligentsia will stand at every street corner, selling apples to keep themselves from starvation.

But above all, these men are appalled to realize the shabbiness of the cause of the present war. Like all Americans, they seem to have no doubt that they are to win this war, but they are certain that America is again going to lose the peace. After the war, a terrific reaction will set in, and that cooperation which President Roosevelt praises so highly now will turn into a stubborn refusal of support for world organization. Americans are not taking the present crisis either sensibly or rationally. Emotional let down will come with such vehemence that it will block a sound peace plan. Moreover, there is still the Senate with the carnivorous habit of swallowing up treaties, a habit which it probably has not over-grown. John Hay, one of the great Secretaries of State, had this to say: "A treaty entering the Senate is like a bull going into the arena. No one can say just how or when the final blow will fall, but one thing is certain—it will never leave the arena alive."

The constitutional provision requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present for the approval of a treaty has, as is well known, the effect of giving to the minority the control of the American foreign policy. It is possible for thirty-three senators representing one-twelfth of the people of the United States to block a treaty supported by sixty-three senators representing eleven-twelfths of the people. There are actually five joint resolutions that were passed from time to time to amend the Constitution so as to authorize approval of treaties by a simple majority of the two Houses, but that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate decided a year ago to postpone consideration of all proposed constitutional amendments until after the war, on the ground that those now in uniform should have a voice in making determination. So the mouth of the senatorial carnivore is still widely open ready to swallow up any treaty which the Dictator-president may triumphantly submit there as a trophy of his war.

It is no wonder that these intellectual saboteurs are so pessimistic and try to keep above the heat and dust of the fray and shut themselves in ivory towers. Americans, blindfolded by their crafty imperialistic leaders may refuse now to listen to their warning, but when the inevitable reaction sets in, the shouting mass of the United States will wonder why they failed to see the torch of truth these saboteurs had kept alive,

HOW EDUCATED ARE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

Many Believed U.S. Was Invaded by Men of Mars in 1938

By HIROSHI ASHINO
Ex-Consul General in Chicago

It was Halloween—October 30, 1938, one month after the momentous conference at Munich—just after dusk on an autumn Sunday night. American people were listening to a broadcast of Spanish music from the Park (Plaza) Hotel in New York, when suddenly, they were startled by the following newscast which interrupted the program:

"News flash! According to the report of the Chicago Astronomical Observatory, fierce gaseous explosions have been ascertained on the surface of the planet, Mars, which occurred at regular intervals. The gas in approaching the earth at a terrific speed. . . ."

That was the end of the news, and the music was resumed again. The next number was the well-known "Star Dust." This song, too, was cut off, and it was announced that the Central Weather Bureau requested all important observatories throughout the country to check in detail the sudden change in Mars, which was followed by an interview with the famous authority on astronomy, Dr. Pearson, of the Princeton Observatory. Scarcely had that ended when from various districts in North America and Canada came a stream of reports. Then from the state of New Jersey, separated from New York only by a river, came the report of the falling of what appeared to be a mammoth meteor, which was visible from several hundred miles away in its descent. A news announcer was immediately dispatched to the spot and broadcasts were commenced from the scene of the landing.

This was a radio drama originating in the studio of the Columbia Broadcasting System, based upon H. G. Wells' imaginary novel, "The Wars of the World," and entitled, "The Invasion From Mars". It was performed by Orson Welles and his Mercury drama group.

What had been thought to be a meteor turned out to be in reality a gigantic metal tube, from which emerged the giant men of Mars, a stream of saliva flowing from lipless mouths.

Story Develops

From there on the story developed with lightning speed. More men from Mars landed here and there. The death rays and fire-throwers which they possessed were of such power as never yet known on earth, and the state militia which had been dispatched to the scene was completely annihilated. The motors of the Army bombers were prevented from operating. The residents in the vicinity fled in great confusion. Soon, there was heard the cry, "Poison gas! Beware!" Directions were given for the refugees to take certain streets because of the congestion in the area. And amid all this there was the sound of bursting rockets from Mars, cannon fire, the roar of airplanes, the voices of telephone operators desperately calling other stations. But all this was repeatedly drowned out by resounding crashes of something large. And at the same time, the commander of the militia appeared before the microphone to announce the enforcement of martial law. From Washington, the Secretary of State, through telephonic connections, declared. "The situation is extremely grave. Fortunately, however, the area affected is still small. Let us have faith in God, and undertake our duties with calmness, etc."

During that time, the army from Mars advanced rapidly, turning the northern part of New Jersey into a sea of flames, and then began to cross the Hudson River into New York State. At this stage, it was decided to undertake a mass evacuation of all the people in New York.

This drama was broadcast for one hour, from 8:00 to 9:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Of course, advance notice of this program appeared in the newspapers' radio columns, and at the beginning of the broadcast, as well as in the midst of it, announcements to the effect that it was a stage drama were made. Even without that, one could surmise what it was after listening to it for a while. In reality, the greater part of the listeners were enjoying the skilful production of the Orson Welles group, even though it was a little old-fashioned in approach.

Confusion Ensues

On the other hand, a surprisingly large number of people took this to be an actual occurrence, and a great confusion ensued. Phone calls swamped the police stations and newspaper offices—the New York Times alone received 875 calls—furniture were piled into automobiles in preparation for flight, some women went half-crazy with fear, and some even were about to take poison "rather than die such a horrible death. . . ." One Negro woman awakened her sleeping husband and was about to flee, but recalling the remains of the chicken dinner in the ice box, she returned to eat it, saying, "If I'm not going to live until tomorrow, it'd be a waste to leave it." One day-worker in New England, wishing to get away as far as possible, drew out all his earthly savings, $3.25 in all, and bought a train ticket, learning only after going some 60 miles, that it was a radio drama. Thereupon he later wrote a letter to the Radio Research Laboratory in Princeton University: "I had intended to buy a pair of shoes with that money. Won't someone please send me a pair? The size is No. 11."

The clamour did not die down for some time after the broadcast. The Associated Press sent out a special news item. The Columbia Broadcasting System studios had to announce to the entire nation three times during the night that the performance was only an imaginary story. The telephone companies had to meet an unprecedented number of calls, while letters swamped the various broadcasting stations. Of course, the newspapers played up the story in huge headlines. News items, editorials and letters from readers pertaining to this incident appeared for three weeks thereafter.

Later, the Radio Research Laboratory at Princeton University conducted minute investigation of the incident, the results of which appeared in book form under the title, "The Invasion From Mars"—one may say that it is a typical American way of doing things. According to the report, on that night, over 6,000,000 peoples had listened to the broadcast, of which at least a million took it for an actual occurrence, being thrown into a panic in small or large degree.

How It Happened

At any rate, why did such an utterly foolish thing occur?

It is a fact that the production by Orson Well's was extremely realistic. Probably everyone listening was startled, at least during the first few moments. There had been first a casual weather report, and the music from the hotel had been suddenly interrupted, causing everyone to think that it was true. There were even some who, though aware of the fact that the radio broadcast was a drama, had taken it for reality. For it is not unusual to interrupt the scheduled programs when something important, occurs. Especially at this time, the American people had experienced this frequently during the dramatic days of Munich.

But the alarm is altogether nonsensical. The name of the places were real, but names of the personalities were all false. In order to ascertain whether or not it was true, one had only to turn the dial to another station; though there was, too, an old lady who had done so, only to hear the singing of hymns. She thought that the end of the world had really come and that the people were gathered in churches to hold their last mass on this earth.

The American people have a habit of picking up the telephone to ask for information whenever something occurs which they do not know or understand. But when discovering that the line was incessantly busy, small wonder it was that they thought something was really wrong. The officers in police stations in the suburbs did not know what had occurred, and the people inquiring became panic-stricken when they received the answer, "We've been receiving calls for quite a while now, but we don't know what it is all about yet. At any rate, there is no immediate danger within the precincts of this station."

There were yet a few who thought that an invasion from Mars was an impossibility, but probaoly an army of rocket ships had come from Germany or even from Japan.

It may be said that the American people had a presentiment of what appeared a few years later in the form of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and the raids of V-1 weapons.

Explanation Attempted

At the time, scholars and editorial writers vied with each other in attempting to explain this incident, but most of them came to the same conclusion that it was due to the fact that it occurred at a time when the news of Munich was still fresh in the minds of the people, and that there was prevalent a deep-rooted fear of war.

One writer declared that perhaps it was because many people had lived in economic instability for a long period due to the depression. In reality, at this time, the Americans as a whole were beginning to become a little queer because the bad times had not recovered for so long.

But, seen from the eyes of foreigners, one need not explain it with such reasons as fear of war or economic uncertainty. The American society possesses inherently, we cannot help but say, the characteristics which produce such tragi-comedies.

As a whole, America is extremely advanced as a nation in one respect, but those who are familiar with that country, I am sure, will agree with me in saying that there are a great number of people in the country which are very ignorant or innocent, or at any rate, capable of doing the most nonsensical things. As a result, a slight incident brings about such results as one would never be able to see in any other country.

When the present President Roosevelt was first elected, wires and letters of congratulations poured into the home of the former president, Theodore Roosevelt. Many of them felicitated Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt upon the election of her son to the presidency, but there were some which expressed words of thanks that her husband was undertaking the burdensome duties again. Such foolish incidents are not rare.

Japan is now at war with a nation possessing such traits and there are certain points which require great care on our part.

We may say that they are ignorant, many of them entirely so, but we must remember that under the guidance of their leaders, one never knows how they will turn or what they will do.

FLOWERS OF JAPAN

Sakura and Ume Carry Symbolic Meaning for Japanese

By MOCK JOYA

Sakura (cherry blossoms) and Ume (Japanese apricot blossoms) are the two outstanding flowers of Japan. In the literature, traditions and customs of the people they have played quite important roles. The Sakura which blossoms in the warm spring days represents the spirit of brave and patriotic fighting men, while the Ume that blooms in the coldest days of the year stands for the virtue of women.

The pure white blossoms of Ume with noble fragrance stand for purity and refinement. Their flowering in the cold season is regarded as a symbol of perverance and power to fight adverse conditions. All these are believed to form the highest virtue of women. Thus Sakura stands for men and Ume for women. At early dawn or at night, the fragrance of Ume flowers reach far; then in moon-lit nights, the white flowers glean particularly beautiful. The flower is loved for its noble fragrance and refined beauty.

Typical of Orient

Ume is typical of the Orient in species and beauty. Its origin is China, from where it was brought to Japan quite early. Ume is often rendered in English as "plum." But Dr. Tomitaro Makino, world famous botanist, says that to translate "Ume" to "Plum" is just as gross an error as to call a dog a cat. The plum of the West is Prunus domestica L., while Ume is Prunus Bleb. Et. Zucc. Thus they may be of one family but of distinctly different species. Dr. Makino, therefore, suggests that Ume should be called "Japanese apricot" if it is necessary to give it an English name. This error is believed to have been caused by the mistake of early Dutch traders, and Japanese-Dutch or Japanese-English dictionaries compiled in the latter Tokugawa days or the early Meiji all repeated this mistake.

As the people love the Ume blossom, trees are planted in their gardens and also made into dwarfed trees. But Ume plants are not raised for their blossoms alone. Their fruits are also very valuable. They are made into "Umeboshi" or pickled Ume, and used as an apetizer. The Hinomaru-bento that has become particularly famous these days is a ball of cooked rice with an Umeboshi placed in the center. The Ume keeps the rice from going bad even in the hot summer days. Throughout the country Ume trees are planted to obtain fruits. Wakayama Prefecture is famous for its large production of Umeboshi, and there vast areas of hillsides and plains are covered with the pure white Ume blossoms when the blossom time comes.

Just a Mixup

Aunt Pauline is a dear old soul, but she doesn't understand a thing about golf. The other day her nephew returned from the local course after a particularly bad exhibition.

"Did you have a good game?" asked his aunt.

"No," was the reply. "The seventh tee was sloppy and all the greens were in a terible state."

Aunt Pauline shuddered.

"You mustn't lunch there any more, Gilbert. What a weird combination! And you know how easily you get indigestion. She shrugged her shoulders. "I can understand how enjoyable a cup of tea and a sandwich must be after a game, but seven cups of tea and greens. . . ."